

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Fort Worth, the Great Center of One of the Greatest Industries of Earth.

A. C. B. and O. Man Says That Texas is a Livestock Country. In honor of Colonel Cunningham—Fine Cattle.

Mr. A. S. Nicholson shipped Saturday five cars of fat steers to St. Louis for Mr. J. S. Pittenger of this country.

Judge J. M. Lindsay of Gainesville and Mr. W. R. Curtis of Henrietta, two well known and well-to-do cattlemen, are at the Pickwick.

Mr. Kuhn, of this city, sold a number of calves Saturday to home men, among them four fine ones to Contractor Hurley for \$575.

Sixteen carloads of beef steers from points on the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad went east last night via the Texas and Pacific and Cairo.

Competition between railroads has had a splendid effect in the way of producing swifter transportation of Texas cattle to the markets of the east. Cattle go through now nearly as quickly as people.

Cattlemen in Texas and elsewhere are contributing to a fund to be used in erecting a shaft to the memory of that splendid gentleman, the late Colonel P. Cunningham of this city. Subscriptions may be sent to the Texas Live Stock Journal, published at Fort Worth.

Mr. C. H. Caprio, live stock agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, has just arrived in the state and will make his headquarters at Fort Worth. Mr. Caprio is a genial gentleman and a thorough judge of cattle as well as an accomplished railroad man. The great company which he represents sent him to Fort Worth as the great cattle shipping center of the state. This is his first visit to Texas, and he is enthusiastic over the beauty of the country, desiring that between Houston and Fort Worth there be a lovely and fertile stretch as the eye of man ever resided.

Mr. O. H. Nelson of the heavy firm of Finch, Lord & Nelson is in the city. Mr. Nelson manages the company's ranch in Hall county in the Panhandle, on which nothing is raised but Herefords of the finest breed. Leaving the past six years they have sold to Texas ranchmen no fewer than 7000 Hereford bulls. These at an average estimate of \$60 per head represent the handsome sum of \$420,000, which would go to show that the raising of high grade animals ought not to be an unprofitable business in Texas. Mr. Nelson, while conceding the good points of the southern, Forest Angus, Galloways and other varieties thinks the Hereford the best suited for Texas of all the finer breeds. Their superiority as "rustlers" and early maturing are well known points in their favor. The gentleman reports the range as very fine in this section of the Panhandle, but that the cattlemen are beginning to need a little moisture for their crops.

Shipped from Midland.

MIDLAND, TEX., June 26.—Last week Bally Anderson, Kyles and others, shipped from Midland 100 or more fat cattle; also equally as many of a greater number will again be shipped from here to St. Louis and Chicago in a few days. Truly all the cattle shipped from Midland are sent to the country contiguous thereto, especially northward, for 150 to 200 miles, ships from Midland, which makes the shipment of stock to and from this point almost continuous.

POLITICAL.

The Record of Speech-Making on the Proposed Amendment.

To Speak at Carbon.

CISCO, TEX., June 26.—Hon. C. Alexander of Waco will address the people in opposition to the prohibition amendment to the constitution on the occasion of the big barbecue and tournament at Carbon, Eastland county, Saturday, July 2.

At Clarksville.

CLARKSVILLE, TEX., July 26.—Captain H. W. Lightfoot and Hon. D. P. Culbertson addressed one of the largest audiences ever seen here at the prohibition meeting in favor of the prohibition amendment. The building, which is large, would not furnish standing room. Both speeches were well delivered and had fine effect. All the prohibitionists are wild with delight.

Organization at Wimsboro.

WIMSBORO, TEX., June 26.—The prohibitionists of Wimsboro organized a club of fifty-three members last night, and adopted a resolution inviting the Hon. J. M. Lindsay to address them on the 2nd of August, at which time there will be a banquet. They also agree to divide time with the anti-tits at this time, and it is expected that there will be a joint discussion.

At Henderson.

HENDERSON, TEX., June 26.—The prohibition barbecue to-day in this city was one of the grandest demonstrations ever held here. Fully 10,000 people participated. Five thousand pounds of bread and 200 carcasses had been provided and were insufficient to feed the vast multitude. Hon. W. S. Herndon, Hon. R. M. Wynne and Hon. George P. Finley of Galveston were the champions on the occasion.

At Bonham.

BONHAM, TEX., June 26.—The centralized prohibition club met at Russell's opera house last night. Speeches were made by President Thurmond and Rev. T. S. Pates. The house was full and the entire audience became very much enthused under the eloquence of the speakers. The club, at its regular meeting next Friday night, have offered to divide time with the anti-tits, who have accepted, and will introduce Captain Jake Hodges of Paris as their speaker. Hon. D. B. Culbertson will be here on July 2 to address the citizens on the subject of prohibition. The Bonhamites will make this

CONFEDERATE HOME.

The Scheme to Raise Money for a Charitable Institution Seems to Have Collapsed Without Explanation.

The People Claiming For Some Explanation and True Newspaper Talk—Criticisms Called On For Satisfaction.

Dallas Herald.

There is a question going about like this: Why did Judge Harrington resign the office of assistant postmaster? When a reporter asked this question this morning he was referred to Postoffice Inspector Hollingsworth at Austin. Judge Harrington resigned, that is certain, and started the Confederate Home Drawing.

The sympathy of the people was aroused at their support. Agents were secured throughout the state and tickets were sold. The plan of selling tickets at \$2.00, giving the holder a Louisiana lottery ticket in connection with the ticket of the Confederate Home drawing, was one plan. Some parties who made such purchases received tickets—that is, in part. For instance, County Collector Gillespie purchased two tickets and paid \$4. Each ticket called for a lottery ticket. Mr. Gillespie received one lottery ticket and a third ticket in the Confederate Home drawing. In other words, Mr. Harrington received \$4 and paid out \$1, except the soap Mr. Gillespie received.

Mr. Witwer purchased one ticket which called for a Louisiana lottery ticket, but he received no such lottery ticket.

B. S. Robinson bought three for \$6, and got no lottery ticket.

We have referred to these three gentlemen as samples. There are a large number in similar condition.

Among the larger prizes was a buggy, a Studebaker wagon and two sewing machines. It is currently reported that Judge Harrington drew the buggy. The buggy came direct from the Enterprise Company, of St. Louis, as a gift to the Confederate Home drawing. Mr. Witwer's house donated a Studebaker wagon. No one as yet has called for the wagon, and Mr. Witwer does not feel disposed to give the wagon up until there is a complete report of the drawing. The sewing machine agents will follow in the wake of Mr. Witwer.

In the absence of a committee to witness the distribution of the prizes, Mr. Harrington said he submitted his plan to Secretary Sidney Smith, who approved it, and he made the distribution. It is intimated that the Louisiana lottery tickets were not distributed until after the drawing of the Louisiana lottery and the printed list secured. The matter has rested so far upon the statement of Judge Harrington that he would make a full report within three weeks. Why it should take such a length of time after the drawing, is not understood by the man up a tree. There is no way to find out the number of tickets sold except through Judge Harrington, but nearly 1000 can be accounted for outside of the sale of tickets for the concert nearly 700 more. The principal prizes were donated. The soap, vinegar, pickles, etc., cost but a small amount of money. The concert owes the Dallas \$5000; Henry Price, \$2800; opera house, \$400; other individuals as that may amount to \$500. Total, say \$13000. The following telegram shows that no money has been sent to the Confederate Home by Judge Harrington.

Dallas Herald, Dallas, Austin, June 24 1897.

Your dispatch of to-day to hand, and in reply will say Confederate Home has received no money from Dallas concert to date. Respectfully,

MRS. VAL C. GILES.

So far as can be ascertained there is probably \$80 in the bank to the credit of the concert, if anything.

These statements are all based upon such information as can be gathered, as the fountain head is not disposed to give such information as will satisfy the people. There is a clamor for some statement, and the people who have given their money to aid a great and good cause out of sympathy, deserve fair treatment, and the Herald calls upon Captain Gaston, Sidney Smith and W. L. Hall, whose names have been connected with the matter, to have a statement made to the public.

If it is a failure for the want of management and it is not to do good, Judge Harrington and those connected with it should receive the benefit of the misfortune; if a systematic scheme to rob the people, then it should be exposed and the perpetrators condemned.

DIGGING FOR DEAR LIVES.

The Imprisoned Miners Believed to Be Still Alive.

VIRGINIA, CHY, NEV., July 26.—Unavailing efforts were repeatedly made to-day to rescue the six miners remaining entombed in the burning Gould & Curry mine, in which five miners lost their lives Friday night. The fire was extinguished about noon yesterday and a cage sent down, but was driven back after it had reached the 1000-foot level. Relays of miners are tunneling through from the consolidated Virginia mine, endeavoring to reach the place of the imprisoned miners by noon to-day. The damage to the mine from fire is very slight. It is known that the imprisoned men were alive at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, which has occasioned great energy on the part of the relief parties, holding out the hope that the miners may be still alive when the tunnel is completed.

Sharp's Wife in Jail.

New York, June 26.—Judge Barrett yesterday evening modified the order in regard to Mr. Sharp, to the extent of allowing one member of the prisoner's family to remain with him in jail. In accordance with this permission Mrs. Sharp shared his confinement last night.

Type Made From Paper.

Boston Transcript.

Type made from paper is the latest novelty. A process has been patented by which large type for printing placards can be made from pulp. Such letters are at present cut on wood. The pulp is desiccated and reduced to a powdered or compressed state, after which it is thoroughly mixed with a water proofing liquid or material—such as paraffine oil or a drying

linseed oil, for instance. The mixture is then dried, and subsequently pulverized. In its pulverized state it is introduced into a mold of the requisite construction to produce the desired article, type or block, and then subjected to pressure to consolidate it and heat to render tacky or adhesive the water proofing material. Finally, the type is cooled while in the mold, so as to cause it to retain its shape and solidity.

CORRESPONDENTS AT DUNELSON.

What One of the Journalistic Profession Saw After the Surrender of the Fort.

Chicago Times.

About a mile from the landing I met a person dispirited, demoralized, who, bent with fatigue, was limping and hobbling painfully in the direction of the boats. I recognized him as Andre Matson, a correspondent of his own paper in Chicago. He was worn out with hours of tramping over the battle ground, and, withal, in a state of starvation. I divided my rations with him and he ate like a ravenous wolf. I have always felt that my opportunity meeting with him at that moment saved him from death through starvation, and thus preserved to the journalistic profession one of its most accomplished members.

Knox was not at Dunelson, being then on his third march from St. Louis to Springfield, this time under the lead of General Curtis. Richardson made narrow escape from the battle. At Fort Henry I had managed to get my letter off on the first dispatch boat which left; he missed the boat, and there was no other to leave in ten hours. He was equal to the emergency. He went down the river on the first steamer, took the train for New York, writing on the cars, as he went. Although ten hours behind at that time he made up his mind, so that our letters appeared on the same morning in New York, and by coming instantly back he was in time for the Dunelson contest.

Sunday morning after the surrender, while going through the works, a man passed me, on a lively trot, who carried paper and pencil, and who halted a moment here and there to jot down a sentence. A glimpse of a jumbled face and a solemn countenance revealed the identity of Coffin, the Boston correspondent, who was doing the fortifications on the run. As far as I could see him he kept the pace, up hill and down, over breastworks, parapets, pits, trenches, fallen trees and all other obstacles. He ran with his head down, like an animal which trails by scent. If his report was at all commensurate in value with the speed developed in getting it up it must have been thrilling beyond estimate.

Henry Lovie, the artist for Frank Leslie, was not on his ground. I met him a couple of days after at Cairo and furnished him material with which "our own correspondent on the spot" made a spirited drawing of the battle-field. Knowing personally many of the officers who were engaged in the charge against the Confederate right, I gave him such details of their appearance that he was able to present some very lifelike faces in his sketch of the assault; and in this way he gained a vast notoriety for the fidelity of his pictures, thereby, in the estimate of the soldiers who followed Smith in his gallant attack, proved himself to have done the work under the very fire of the enemy.

CAPITALISTS IN RAHS.

Professional Mendicants Who Live High and Keep Accounts.

While thousands of deserving poor are daily dying of slow starvation, there are in Paris gangs of professional beggars like the "knock" referred to in Branger's song, says a Paris letter, who are a happy race. Only a few days ago a chiffonnier, who would not pay his rent in the Belleville quarter, was ejected from his premises by force, and a hussar's men very hastily gave him a sum of money in gold and silver, amounting to nearly \$30,000, and out of his rage. There is also an old story of a Parisian blind beggar who was stationed every day on one of the bridges, and to whom a passing Samaritan once gave a gold louis instead of a franc. Having discovered his mistake, the alms-giver went back to the beggar, but found that he had left his post.

After having made inquiries in the neighborhood, the person obtained the mendicant's address, whither he repaired in the evening. He found the blind man installed in a comfortable villa, the door of which was opened by a tony servant, who said that her master was at dinner and could not be disturbed. The stranger, however, made known his errand, and the beggar sent down a message by his man, saying it was quite possible he had taken a louis for a franc, but that he had not yet made up his account for the day. Finally the alms-giver was told to meet the blind man on the bridge next day and the error, if any, would be rectified. Only recently a true narrative of the same sort, but with a slight variation, was told by M. Thivet before the tribunal of correctional police, where a man named Samuel was being tried for begging. Samuel is about sixty-four years old, and was in the habit of begging from house to house.

When arrested he was found living in a comfortable apartment in the five Communes, for which he paid \$5 a year as rent. An account book was also found in his rooms, in which he entered his takings. These in some cases amounted to 20 francs, or 15 shillings, in one day. M. Thivet, the prosecutor, said that in December last Samuel went to his house and represented himself as a commercial traveler temporarily out of employment, having a wife and family to support. He gave him two francs, but seeing him next day going into another house he watched him and found him begging. He then had him arrested as a professional mendicant, which was proved by the account book found in his rooms. The tribunal ordered Samuel to be sent to jail for two months.

Not a New Device.

Philadelphia Bookeller.

Limp leather binding is used largely in devotional books, closing tightly and shutting them in as if slipped into a leather bag. It is looked upon as a new device, which, in fact, is a relic of the parchment age. The parchment rolls were put in a covering, drawn like a purse string, carried by the owner or tucked to his girdle. It was the "book bag" sometimes seen in the old cut, held by the string, as the devout owner pursued her way to public worship.

Columbia college numbers more students in all its departments than any other college in the United States.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Items of Information Gathered for People Who Think.

La Nature gives several preparations to render fabrics incombustible. That suitable for ball dresses and other light textures consists of pure sulphate of ammonia, 8 kilograms; pure carbonate of ammonia, 2.5 kilograms; borax, 2 kilograms; pure borax, 2 kilograms; starch, 2 kilograms; or dextrine, or gelatine, water, 100 kilograms. Cloths should be dipped in the solution at a temperature of 84 till they have soaked it well up; then partly dried in the air, and afterwards dried enough to be ironed like starched clothes.

The mixture of starch, dextrine, or gelatine may be varied according to the degree of stiffness it is desired to give the goods. A quart of it will serve for sixteen yards of goods. A mixture applicable to canvases that is already painted, and to mounted scenery, to wood-work, furniture, curtains, bed-clothes, cradles, doors and windows, and which can be mixed with dyes, consists of sal-ammoniac, 15 kilograms; boric acid, 5 kilograms; glue, 50 kilograms; gelatine, 1.5 kilograms; water, 100 kilograms, with lime enough to give the proper consistency. It should be employed at a temperature of from 122 to 140.

The pieces may be dipped into a solution of sulphate of ammonia, 15 kilograms; boric acid, 6 kilograms; borax, 5 kilograms; water, 100 kilograms. It is used as a temperature of 212. The immersion should continue fifteen or twenty minutes, after which the piece should be aired and then dried. Another mixture is applicable to plain or printed paper. It consists of sulphate of ammonia, 8 kilograms; boric acid, 3 kilograms; borax, 2 kilograms; water, 100 kilograms. It is used at a temperature of 122.

Of the various naphthas as a fuel, the Popular Science Monthly says: Naptha has been considered dangerous on account of its explosive qualities, but it has been found that they disappear when the liquid has been exposed to the air for a few days till it has lost its volatile constituents, which compose about 15 per cent. of its substance. Crime naphtha, right from the springs, is burned in the locomotive furnaces of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and there are no accidents. Naptha is the fuel that develops the greatest quantity of heat, and it also possesses the great advantage of not containing sulphur or other injurious substances. Ninety per cent. of the calorific power can be realized from it, while not more than 60 per cent. can be got from solid combustibles. In 1859 doubts were expressed in Russia as to whether petroleum could be used as a combustible; now it is employed exclusively on all the ships of the Caspian sea, and only half as much of it is required as used to be consumed of coal.

Professor Charles Meyer thus describes the impurities of rainwater: While the vapor condenses into rain drops small amounts of naphtha and sulphate of ammonia are formed and dissolved in the nascent drop; the drop finds in the atmosphere oxygen, nitrogen, carbonic acid, ozone, ammonia, ready and eager to be dissolved; they are all taken up, and with the drop begin their journey earthward. While the drop is falling it attracts dust floating in the air containing all the mineral elements of the earth's crust, especially iron, magnesium, silica, lime, etc. They all dissolve in it and travel downward; nearer the surface coal and tar particles from smoke, sulphur gases and alluvia are gathered, and either dissolved or carried along mechanically; germs of myriads of low organisms constantly floating in the air are harbored and sheltered, and by the time the drop dashes into thousands of minute particles against a stone it has become a microscopic ocean, containing all the elements of the earth's surface and beginning of an active life. Occasionally epidemic diseases seem to have spread by clouds and the rain from them. The best authenticated case is that of a prevalent epidemic in the twelfth century, which broke out most violently in a Swiss town immediately after a cloud coming from an infected but distant region discharged its rain upon that town.

E. A. Brydger, of Berlin, says Industries, a London paper, has introduced a new way to preserve hides and skins from injury through rotting, maggots and other products of decomposition. He proposes to treat them with bergamot, which corresponds to the fossil meal, diatomite or infusorial earth of the English, and consists of the shell of minute animals of such extreme fineness that a cubic inch of fossil meal contains upwards of 40,000,000,000 shells. This fossil meal consists, chemically considered, of over 90 per cent. of silica and a small percentage of potash and organic matter, which latter can be removed by simple calcination, and is extraordinarily hygroscopic, being, in fact, capable of absorbing an enormous quantity of fluid, freeing the hides or skins from all fluid matter which could promote or assist putrefaction and deprive them of all nourishment for insects, which cause such enormous damage to hides and skins during transport.

Rev. David Asanti, a native missionary of the Basile Gold Coast Mission, Africa, recently visited the hill country of the Booro, where he says the temperature is cool, rains are frequent, and streams numerous. The country is thinly populated by a population subject to goitre, and extremely dirty. Children and bachelors wear no clothing. The fetish worship is less subtle than on the coast, but the poison ordeal is frequently resorted to. When a person dies a whole village sometimes submits to take an infusion of poisonous bark. Quarrels are settled by resorting to the same dangerous arbiters. Thefts are discovered by it, babies who cry much are made to swallow the infusion to prevent their growing up wicked, and parents who lose several children in succession take it as an order that the cause of their affliction may be discovered.

Professor Scribner of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, in a paper on fungi, says that while sulphate of copper and lime, applied separately, had very little if any effect in preventing mildew in vines, the combination of the two had entirely prevented it. A good formula was to dissolve one pound sulphate of copper in two gallons of water. Slake two pounds of good lime in the same quantity of water and then mix the solutions, when the mixture should be thoroughly applied to vine and foliage. Another method of application is to dissolve sixteen and a half pounds of sulphate in the smallest quantity of water possible; also to have it, when slaked, in the liquid form. Mix these thoroughly and dry. When dry crush and powder. The powder can be blown over foliage, fruit and vine.

A new idea is a bed-spring which shall act as a fire-escape in time of danger. It consists of four sets of springs, seven feet long and just wide enough when laid together to sit in a bed-frame. Each set is attached to the adjoining one by a clamp, which unites iron appendages fastened to the end of the springs. These appendages add to the length of the arrangement so as to make it about thirty feet long while hanging out of the window. One side of each set of springs is fitted with rungs made of wrought-iron, the only part of the contrivance not of steel. These rungs, which are on the outside when the springs depend from the window, and about fifteen inches apart, form a pretty strong ladder, which may be made use of for descent.

Freshly-made glue is stronger than that which has been repeatedly melted. Too large a quantity should not, therefore, be made at a time. Glue may be freed from the foreign animal matter generally in it by softening it in cold water, washing it with the same several times, till it no longer gives out any color, then bruising it with the hand, and suspending it in a linen bag beneath the surface of a large quantity of water at 60° F. By doing this the pure glue is retained in the bag and the soluble impurities pass through. If the softened glue be heated to 122 without water and filtered, some other impurities will be retained by the filter, and a colorless solution of glue be obtained.

With a view to overcoming the difficulties in spreading borax and other fluxing materials over the heated surfaces in making wares, a Frenchman has invented plates, usually consisting of a very pliable wire gauze, on both sides of which the flux, being highly vitrified, is evenly spread. Paper may be also used as a support. In cases of small surfaces it is flexible enough to form a sheet of the flux and metal filings are commingled together. The plates are simply placed between the surfaces in place of the powder being sprinkled on, the wire gauze being welded in between the surfaces.

The manufacture of real Russian iron in this country is an assured fact, and a plant will shortly be started in Cleveland, Ohio, with natural gas for fuel. An American manufacturer has possessed himself of the secret process in use in Russia for making this variety of iron, after journeying to Siberia to obtain it. Some specimens of the improved imitation iron have been shown which apparently possess all the good qualities of the genuine article.

William C. Kingsley, projector of the Brooklyn bridge, estimated many years ago, in the infancy of the enterprise, that 30,000,000 persons per annum would represent its maximum capacity, and that this number of people would be using the bridge in 1900. Already 27,500,000 people cross the bridge, and at the present rate of increase Mr. Kingsley's estimate may be reached in 1880—ten years before the time fixed by him.

Balls that have been loosened by getting wet should be thoroughly dried and fastened together by inserting cement into the cracks with a knife and hammering until dry. A good cement for this purpose is equal proportions of good glue and Prussian gelatine dissolved in the same manner as ordinary glue.

Steam and gas flues have just learned that graphite properly prepared is superior to red lead for making joints and connections. It is said that this article will not "set" under any conditions, but that it makes a perfect joint and preserves the iron from rust.

It is not necessary to have different metals to obtain a current of electricity. Iron in nitric acid and iron in sulphuric acid, the two fluids being separated by a porous partition, will give a current, one plate wasting away while the other is thickened.

Gelatine is the latest adulterant of butter. By adding gelatine, which absorbs ten times its weight of water, the consistency of the butter is retained and the water adulteration is not noticeable.

There are 15,000 acres of oyster beds in the Bay of Arcachon, France, which yield 300,000,000 oysters a year.

The Books We Read.

Detroit Free Press.

The American Bookseller contains a list of all the books published during the year 1886 for the general trade, and from an examination thereof an excellent idea is obtained of the popular taste in literature. It is a better index, in fact, to that taste than the reports of the public libraries. The latter give only the local demands in various communities of a reasonably select class. The publishers' list includes the whole demand and embraces the literature of a large class which never finds its way to the public libraries.

The list represents 435 publishers, which is exclusive of the legal and medical publishers, the subscription publishers and the societies that publish their own transactions. The works issued by these general publishers number 3708 in book form in addition to which there 1577 of the "libraries" so-called. An analysis of the 3708 books shows that fiction is represented by 482; religion by 471; education, 398; travel and description, 173; history, 123; biography, 115; poetry and drama, 127; art, 177; and juveniles, 511; the remainder being miscellaneous and new editions. An analysis of the "libraries" shows the taste of another class, the class that revels in cheap literature. The 1531 "library" volumes are mostly reprints of the latest and best English novels, some 500 volumes being devoted to "blood and thunder" sensations, or stories of "Injuns" by our own American writers. In this entire list all but sixty-nine are works of fiction.

Other Duties Will Prevail.

New York Sun.

Concord school philosopher (to manager Boston base ball club)—Does your excellent team play on the 13th of July? Manager—Yes, sir; I believe there is a game down for that date. Philosopher—I am very sorry. Our school opens on the 13th and we would like exceedingly to have the Hon. Mr. Kelly present.